

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *OVERLAETIELLA*  
SCHOUTEDEN FROM SUMATRA  
(HEMIPTERA: ARADIDAE)

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*Abstract.*—A new species of an African genus of Aradidae from East Sumatra is described and the name *Overlaetiella orientalis* is proposed.

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In 1952, Schouteden established a new genus *Overlaetiella* for two species from Zaïre (Belgian Congo). In 1959, Usinger and Matsuda recognized this genus, added one more species from Cameroons, and noted that *Neuroctenus nitidulus* Bergroth 1887 (= *Neuroctenus rubescens* (Walker, 1873)) from the Oriental Region agrees with *Overlaetiella* in all essential characters. In my monograph "Mezirinae from the Oriental Region and South Pacific" (Kormilev, 1971), I left *rubescens* Walker in *Neuroctenus*, because at that time I could not compare it with African species of *Overlaetiella*. Recently I have had this opportunity, and I concur with Usinger and Matsuda that *rubescens* Walker belongs to *Overlaetiella* Schouteden. Now we have the following synonymy:

*Crimia rubescens* Walker, 1873, Cat. Hem. Het. Brit. Mus. 7:14.

*Neuroctenus nitidulus* Bergroth, 1887, Oefv. Finska Vet. Soc. Förh. 29:177.

*Neuroctenus rubescens* Distant, 1902, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 7. 9:360.

*Overlaetiella nitidula* Usinger and Matsuda, 1959, p. 266.

*Neuroctenus rubescens* Usinger and Matsuda, 1959, p. 273.

*Overlaetiella rubescens* new combination

Now I have an opportunity to add the second Oriental species of *Overlaetiella* Schouteden, which I propose to name *Overlaetiella orientalis*, new species.

*Overlaetiella orientalis* Kormilev, new species  
(Figs. 1-3)

*Female.*—Elongate ovate, sparsely granulate; middle and hind femora with row of small, curved spines, and row of sharp granules.

Head as long as its width across eyes (23:23). Anterior process robust, rounded anteriorly, genae granulate and bent downward, contiguous below clypeus, reaching tip of antennal segment I. Antenniferous tubercles short, truncate anteriorly; postocular minute, pointed, reaching outer borders of eyes. Eyes moderately large, semiglobose. Infraocular callosities elongate ovate. Vertex flat, but densely granulate; granules low and smooth. Antennae  $1\frac{1}{2}\times$  as long as width of head across eyes (34.5:23);

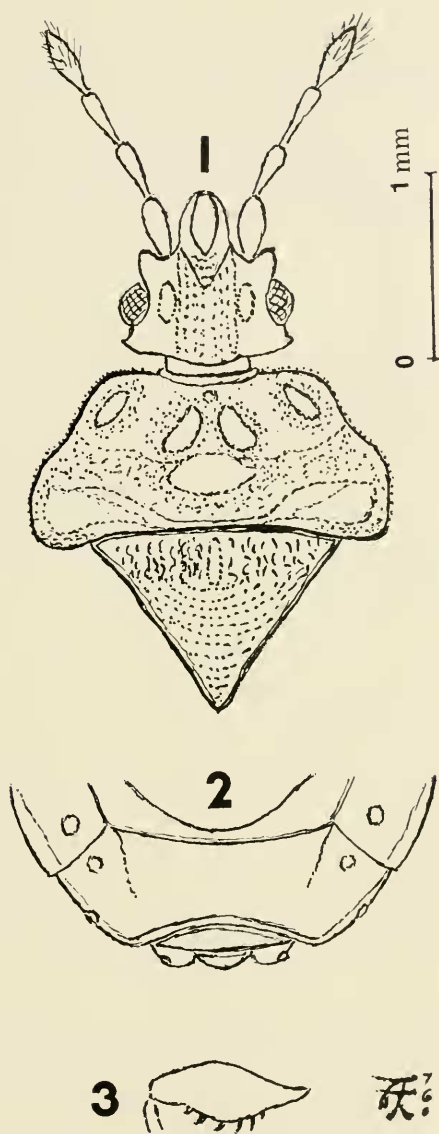


Fig. 1-3. *Overlaetiella orientalis*, female. 1, head, pronotum and scutellum. 2, tip of abdomen from above. 3, left middle femur from above.

antennal segment I clavate, II and III tapering toward base, IV fusiform; relative length of antennal segments I to VI are 8:7.5:9:10. Labium not reaching hind border of labial groove, which is finely carinate laterally and open posteriorly.

Pronotum less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as its maximum width (20:48); fore lobe narrower than hind lobe (37:48). Collar smooth, sinuate. Anterolateral angles rounded, neither produced forward, nor sideways. Lateral borders very finely crenulate, convex at humeri, strongly converging and slightly sinuate anteriorly. Hind border widely sinuate medially. Fore disc slightly depressed medially and with 4 (2+2) flat callosities, surrounded with granulation. Interlobal depression distinct. Hind disc transversely raised medially, elevation surrounded by granulation and flanked postero-laterally by 2 (1+1) transverse callosities, connected medially by smooth carina, extended along hind border. Posterior angles transversely rugose.

Scutellum shorter than its basal width (24:32); all borders carinate, lateral slightly sinuate before apex. Disc with a short, median callosity, extending from basal border to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of disc, and flanked by longitudinal, irregular striation; apical  $\frac{2}{3}$  of disc with concentric striation.

Hemelytra reaching hind border of tergum VI; corium reaching hind border of connexivum II; its apical angle produced into a point, apical border deeply sinuate. Membrane without veins, white, hyaline at base; brown and with anastomosed veins behind base.

Abdomen ovate, longer than its maximum width across segment IV (85:72); posteroexterior angles of connexiva III to VI slightly protruding, angular; PE-VII rounded. Discs of connexiva separated from midlateral area by distinct black carina. Tergum VII flat, separated from connexiva VII by thin sulci extending from fore border to the middle of disc, more backward there is no clear limit. Tergum VIII narrower than width of head across eyes (20:23). Paratergites rounded, reaching tip of a small, rounded posteriorly segment IX. Spiracles II to VI ventral, placed far from border, VII and VIII lateral and visible from above (in *O. rubrescens* spiracles VII also are lateral, where as in African species spiracles VII are ventral). Venter is flat and smooth, sterna IV to VI with transverse carina along fore border. Genitalia plates densely granulate. Metathoracic scent-gland openings long and narrow, horizontal, placed laterad of middle coxae.

Legs with fore femora with a double row of sharp granules; middle and hind femora with a row of curved teeth and parallel to them with a row of sharp granules. Tibiae with a few sharp granules on upper side.

Color red brown; labium and tarsi yellow.

Total length 6.20 mm; width of pronotum 1.92; width of abdomen 2.88 mm.

*Holotype*.—♀, (Leiden Museum), East Sumatra, lowland forest; VIII. 1953, A. Sollaart leg.

*Overlaetiella orientalis* is related to *O. rubrescens* (Walker), 1873, but is smaller and the antennal segment III is only slightly shorter than IV (9:10), where as in *O. rubrescens* it is distinctly shorter (10:15).

In measurements 25 units = 1 mm. Length of abdomen, for convenience, was taken from the tip of scutellum to the tip of segment IX.

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#### Literature Cited

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